

THE COMMONWEALTH. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, January 30, 1860.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church. The Journal of the 23rd was read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Were presented by Messrs. IRVING, ALEXANDER, ANDREWS, (2,) JOHNSON, (2,) DEHAVEN, TAYLOR, (a memorial,) JENKINS, (3,) which were appropriately referred.

MOTION TO SUSPEND RULES.

Mr. IRVING moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for Evening Sessions; negatived.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—a bill for the benefit of Alexander Maas, of Louisville; passed. Same—a bill for the benefit of J. H. Moore and others; passed.

Same—made a report on the sufficiency of the Bond of the Treasurer of the State; the report received, and Bond approved by the Senate as sufficient.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Moyland; passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of G. M. Whitaker, of Lawrence county, Illinois; appropriate \$500 for arresting a felon from Kentucky; rejected, yeas 19, nays 12; not receiving a constitutional majority.

Same—asked to be discharged from the leave to bring in a bill to erect a monument over Daniel Boone and wife.

Mr. HAYCRAFT opposed the discharge of the committee in a free feeling and appropriate remarks.

Mr. READ also opposed the discharge of the committee, and advocated the erection of the monument.

Mr. DEHAVEN explained the action of the committee and advocated the discharge.

The Senate refused to discharge the committee, and Mr. DEHAVEN reported a bill to erect a monument over the grave of Daniel Boone and wife; [appropriate \$1000]; passed.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the bill be recommitted to the Finance committee, with instructions to report their views on the bill, in writing; carried, yeas 18, nays 14.

DISPENSATION OF THE RULES.

Mr. ROST moved a suspension of the rules to take up a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Carter county; negatived.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion of Mr. GILLISS, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CHAMBERS, he being absent on important business.

A MESSAGE FROM H. R.

Was received, announcing the passage of sundry bills which originated in that House. They will be noticed when acted upon by the Senate.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. WALKER—a bill for the benefit of Q. C. Shanks, of Ohio county; passed.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. READ—Finance—a bill to provide for the completion of the business of the Auditor's office, and for allowing additional clerks for said office; [appropriate \$800 to T. S. Page to bring up the business, and makes an additional annual allowance of \$1500 for clerks' pay in the Auditor's office]; placed in the orders of the day and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—a bill for the benefit of Elizabeth Maddox; passed.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—a bill for the benefit of Lewis M. Reese; [appropriate \$418 for money expended to bring the remains of Lieut. Powell from Mexico]; passed—yeas 23, nays 9.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution to appoint a committee to examine into and report the amount of business in the hands of the courts, and in the orders of the day, and report if an extension of the session of the Legislature is necessary, if so for how long a time is necessary; adopted, and Messrs. GROVER, GILLISS and BRUNER were appointed said committee.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to authorize the Christian County Court to subscribe stock in the Henderson and Nashville Railroad was taken up and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

COMMERCIAL BANK BILL.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole on the bill to increase the stock of the Commercial Bank, and the amendment of Mr. TAYLOR. After some discussion the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday at 12 o'clock; which was granted.

APPOINTMENT BILL.

The Senate took up the bill to apportion representation, reported by Mr. Fisk on the 19th instant, and the minority report made by Mr. BRUNER. [Mr. BRUNER's substitute is as follows, viz:]

Mr. BRUNER, from the committee on Apportionment, made the following minority report, as follows, viz:

The minority of the committee appointed by the Senate, to apportion representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, being unable to concur in the report of the majority of the committee, and being of the opinion that the present General Assembly has no power, under the constitution, to apportion representation either in the Senate or House of Representatives, would respectfully submit the following, among other reasons, which induced the minority of the committee to arrive at this conclusion: In a popular government, recognizing the equal rights of all the citizens, and regulated by their will, no principle is more radical than that of representation. Safety, stability, and a just approximation to equality of representative power, forbid that the ratio of representation should be left to legislative caprice or party pride, uncontrolled by constitutional checks. And this is the theory of the constitution of Kentucky, analogous, in this respect, to the two former constitutions, all of which prescribe fixed terms for the enumeration of the representative population, and the apportionment, thereupon, of representation in each branch of the Legislature. And no provisions are more organic or inviolable than these. Our last constitution required quadrennial enumerations and an apportionment, our existing constitution fixed the year 1857 for an enumeration, and the next succeeding legislative session for an apportionment for eight years, and every succeeding eighth year for successive enumerations, and every proximate session for the successive apportionment. And although these fundamental provisions are in the form of injunctions, yet their obvious purpose leaves no ground for any implied or inherent power in the Legislature to authorize enumerations or make apportionments, at any other times, or for a shorter or longer period, than as prescribed by the constitution. Such has been the uniform practical interpretation of each of our former constitutions, as well as of the constitution of the United States, which is less specific than either of our three constitutions. And any other construction would nullify the constitution, and frustrate its manifest purpose in fixing the times and duration of each successive apportionment. Then as the Legislature next succeeding the enumeration of 1857 chose not to make the apportionment, as authorized and directed by the constitution, for four years during the present session, or for any other Legislature do it before the end of the period of eight years, as limited by the constitution? If any other can, then the last which may set during the present session, two years of which have now expired, may certainly do it as well as that now in session. Such an irregular course would derange the entire system wisely established by the con-

stitution. The apportionment, when made, must be for eight years. This cannot be done, because the constitution imperiously requires an apportionment for eight years to be made at the end of the now partially spent octade. And, if the present Legislature could make an apportionment for a shorter period than eight years, each succeeding Legislature would have just the same right to make an apportionment for only two years, or for any other period, longer or shorter, in its unlimited discretion; and then the provisions of the constitution, limiting legislative power and discretion, would be as effectual as a mere *brutum fulmen*; all its precautions would be eluded, and the agitations, uncertainties, and injustice which it intended to prevent by not leaving the time or duration of apportionment to the accidents of legislative majorities, and the caprice of legislative will, would be unchecked by any fundamental constitution. Consequently, without elaborating argument or illustration, the minority of your committee are of opinion that the Legislature now sitting has no constitutional right to apportion representation or change the Senatorial districts, which should remain as they are until the period fixed by the constitution. And moreover, in the judgment of the minority of your committee, the determination of the last Legislature to make no change in the apportionment, or in the elective districts, is entitled, constructively, to the constitutional effect of a legislative declaration that the apportionment and districts previously arranged, and still unchanged, were about as they ought to be, and should therefore be continued for eight years, when, and not sooner, they might be changed under the authority of the supreme law of the land.

And concludes with a resolution that the Legislature has no power to apportion representation.

Mr. FISK addressed the Senate in favor of the bill, and in opposition to the ground taken by Mr. BRUNER in his report.

Mr. ANDREWS addressed the Senate on the bill and minority report, and replied to Mr. FISK. He thought that this Legislature had no constitutional power to apportion representation; but if the Senate is to pass any bill he thinks the bill, so far as his section of the State (the 9th district) is concerned, equitable.

Mr. HAYCRAFT took similar ground to that taken by Mr. ANDREWS.

Mr. READ replied to Messrs. ANDREWS and HAYCRAFT, and advocated the bill.

Mr. BRUNER replied to Mr. READ, and advocated his minority report. He argued that the constitutional power being vested in the Legislature, but if exercised by the last Legislature, this Legislature cannot apportion the representation.

The Senate then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at three o'clock.

BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

Mr. WALKER—select committee—reported a bill for the benefit of Q. C. Shanks; passed.

THE H. R. BILLS.

On the Clerk's table were taken up, read the first and second times, and referred to appropriate committees. Also several H. R. resolutions were read and referred to appropriate committees.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS, from the committee of Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the Speaker.

RESOLUTION TO EXTEND THE SESSION.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution to prolong the session to the — day of February, 1860; lieg over one day under the rule.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. COSEY—a bill to establish the Owensboro' Deposit Bank.

Same—a bill to prohibit the sale of liquors in this State under hydrometer proof.

Same—a bill to amend the charter of the town of Calhoun in McLean county.

Mr. PRALL—a bill to amend the charter of the City of Louisville.

Same—a bill to charter Flat Rock and Branch Creek Turnpike Company.

Mr. CISELL—a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Louisville.

Mr. ROST—a bill to charter the Peoria Coal Oil Company.

Mr. WALTON—a bill to change the line of Green and Hart counties.

Mr. GROVER—a bill to charter the town of Gratz in Owen county.

Mr. ALEXANDER—a bill to prevent Circuit Judges and Chancellors from practicing law while they are in office.

Same—a bill for the benefit of Thos. C. Edwards of Green county.

Mr. CISELL—a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Police Judge of Caseyville.

Mr. BARRECE—a bill for the benefit of the Directors of the Barren county Railroad Company.

Mr. GRUNDY—a bill to charter the Bardstown and Harrodsburg Railroad Company.

Mr. TAYLOR—a bill for the benefit of the Murphysville Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. RHEA—a bill to amend the charter of the Russellville and Springfield Turnpike.

Mr. ANDREWS—a bill to charter Sherburn Lodge of Ancient York Masons.

Mr. CISELL—a bill to amend the charter of Morganfield.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill for the benefit of the Baptist Church of Shelbyville.

Mr. ALEXANDER—a bill for the benefit of School districts in Russell county.

Mr. WHITAKER—a bill for the benefit of the town of Mount Washington, in Bullitt county.

Mr. RHEA—a bill to amend the charter of Russellville.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

Mr. BRUNER moved that the rules be suspended to enable the committee to report bills; negatived—yeas 10, nays 18.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. IRVING offered a resolution providing for taking a recess each day from half past one until 3 o'clock, and that evening sessions be held; the Senate refused to dispense with the rules to entertain the resolution.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 19, 1860.

Prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACEY, of the Presbyterian Church. The Journal of Friday, 27th inst., was read.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. H. H. SMITH, BURNS, M. J. COOK, (remonstrance,) DOWNING, Wm. JOHNSON, BURTON, LUCKEY, ALEXANDER, RICHARDSON, (remonstrance,) RICE, and appropriately referred.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Wm. JOHNSON offered a resolution providing for the meeting of the House at 9 o'clock, which was adopted.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. HODGE moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill to establish a Court of Common Pleas for Jefferson county; declared out of order, the rule requiring the motion to be made within three days after the passage of the bill.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. WOLFE—Judiciary—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville Insurance Company; passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Peters, of Louisville, Kentucky; passed.

Same—a bill to provide for the sale of choses in action and judgments in certain cases; passed.

Same—a bill to change the jurisdiction, as to misdemeanors in the City Court of Louisville; [the Jefferson Circuit Court to have jurisdiction]; passed.

Same—a bill to regulate the time of holding Circuit Courts in the 7th Judicial district; referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to apportion

representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. HODGE moved to amend the bill so as to give the 1st ward in the city of Louisville one representative; the 2d, 3d, and 4th wards one; the 5th and 6th wards one; and the 7th and 8th wards one; adopted.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

In the affirmative—Mr. Speaker (Meriwether), Messrs. Acree, Brown, Burns, Burton, Carlisle, Chambers, Coffey, Coleman, J. W. Cook, Day, Dobyns, Donan, Dunlap, Finn, Foster, Gathier, Gale, Geiger, Goheen, Gowdy, Griffin, Gudgell, Harrison, Hayes, Hill, Hitt, Dodge, Hunter, Husbands, Jacob, Sylvester Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lammom, Leach, Linn, Massey, McElroy, McFarland, McKee, Rice, Richardson, Riddell, Roberts, Salyers, Shaver, Shawhan, H. H. Smith, Stivers, Walker, D. P. White, Word—59.

In the negative—Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, Bobannan, Buckner, Burdett, Clay, Cleveland, M. J. Cook, Downing, English, Ewing, Fisher, Fogle, Ganaway, Gilbert, Goodloe, Hines, Lackey, Lyne, F. N. Nall, Ratcliff, I. H. Smith, Terry, Tevis, Tye, Wolfe—26.

Mr. GALE moved to reconsider the vote passing said bill.

Mr. HODGE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; carried—yeas 50, nays 28.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry bills.

SENATE BILL.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate for the benefit of Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati; [appropriate \$7,353 for putting up heating apparatus at the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington]; passed—yeas 75, nays 1.

STANDING COMMITTEES—RESUMED.

Mr. WOLFE—Judiciary—a bill in relation to the 7th Judicial District; referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

Mr. McELROY—Judiciary—a Senate bill to provide for the service of process against steamboats (may be served in any county in this Commonwealth, where any one of the officers, or owners reside, and suit may be brought in the county in which any damage was done, contract made, &c.); passed.

Same—a bill concerning the fees of County Attorneys; [in prosecutions for misdemeanors shall receive thirty per cent. of fine]; passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the mechanics of Warren county; amended so as to make its provisions apply to Boyle, Davidson, Simpson, Barren, Henry, Bracken, Spencer counties, and passed.

Same—a bill to incorporate the city of Cynthia; passed.

Same—a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, title "Executions;" placed in the orders of the day.

Same—a bill to incorporate the Shelby Fire Insurance Company; passed.

Same—a bill to legalize the election of Police Judge and Marshal for the town of Munfordsville; passed.

Same—a bill to prescribe the mode of working roads in Union county; amended so as to make its provisions apply to Spencer and Carter counties; passed.

Same—a bill for the benefit of J. T. and Nancy Michael, of the county of Graves; passed.

Same—a bill to establish a State road from Caseyville, in Union county, to Providence, in Hopkins county; passed.

Same—a bill to authorize the Trustees of Campbellsville to sell the public spring lot in said town; passed.

Same—a bill to amend the several acts concerning the town of Campbellsville, in Taylor county; passed.

Same—a bill to authorize the Trade Water Coal and Mining Company to lock and dam said stream; passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then took up the bill extending the benefits of the Louisville House of Refuge. [Extended to the several counties of this State, and Courts therein held, and to all persons within this State who are embraced in the classes described in said acts, males under 16, and females under 15, provided that before any such person shall be ordered by any court to be placed in said House of Refuge, the court empowered so to order shall require, in addition to the good and sufficient surety, to be given, and pay, from time to time, as allowed by said court, the expense of supporting the person so to be placed in said House of Refuge, or unless the offender being without estate, and having no parent able to pay said expenses, the court shall so certify on its record, and in that case the Auditor shall draw his warrant for the amount, and it shall be paid out of the Treasury. Appropriate \$1000 in aid of said House of Refuge. At each regular session of the Legislature five managers of said House of Refuge to be chosen by the Legislature, to act in conjunction with ten chosen by the city of Louisville; further discussion postponed until tomorrow 12 o'clock.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate bills in the orders of the day were taken up, and referred to the appropriate committees.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Russellville and Franklin Turnpike Road Company; passed.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Eminence and Shelbyville Turnpike Road Company; passed.

A Senate bill appointing A. S. Brown reviewer of a State road leading from Paducah to Hopkinsville; passed.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the town of Foster, in Bracken county; passed.

A Senate bill to change the mode of setting down the votes on poll books; [To be set down in numerical order, and numbered 1, and so on down to the bottom of page]; passed.

A Senate bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Moyland; referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

And then the House adjourned.

MEMPHIS BRANCH RAILROAD.—The Russellville Herald says:

This road is making fine progress towards an early completion. The cross ties have all been contracted for and part of them delivered. And we are gratified to learn (as announced by Mr. Caldwell in his advertisement in to-day's Herald) that the iron has also been purchased for the entire road, from the connection near Bowling Green to the Tennessee line, and that nothing remains to be done to insure its completion by the first of next October but the payment of the balance of the stock subscribed to it. Certainly stockholders will not hinder its progress by the non payment of the stock. Let there be a "strong pull and a pull altogether" for the completion of the road, and by the middle of August, instead of the first of October, we may exult in a finished road, and a five-hour connection with Louisville.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,

DEALER IN
Fine Groceries and Confectioneries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

January 30, 1860. [d&wf.]

APPLES.

I have for sale, by the barrel, a quantity of Apples of a superior quality, carefully picked from the trees by hand, and of the best residence.

Dec. 14, 1859-4f. ORLANDO BROWN.

WATER WHEELS. REYNOLDS' PATENT CONCENTRAL PRESSURE WATER WHEEL.

THE undersigned, manufacturers of the above unequalled Water Wheels, are prepared with an assortment of over forty different series of patterns to accommodate every variety of head (see letters before) power, and quantity of water, and are enabled to construct Wheels to suit exactly the circumstances of every location.

These Wheels are simple, cheap, durable, powerful, economical in the use of water, not retarded by back-water, nor liable to obstruction, are easily set up, and occupy but little room, and for perfection of finish are superior to any.

Wheels are guaranteed in every instance not to fall short of our representations, in most cases they exceed them.

Parties desiring Wheels or information, will please address us, stating the head of water and the power desired, or the kind and quantity of machinery to be propelled, and we will give prompt attention.

TALBOT & UNDERHILL,
Orange, N. Y.

CAPITOL HOTEL, Frankfort, Ky.
Dec. 10, 1859.

THIS is to certify that Samuel Reynolds of Oswego, N. Y. has put into my mill, known as the Cove Mill near this place, one of his Concentral Pressure Water Wheels. It is one foot in diameter and takes about 12 1/2 feet of overfall. With this Over-shot Wheel I can grind seven and one half bushels of wheat to the hour with a full head of water, and with the Reynolds' Wheel to-day, at same burrs, which are 30 inches in diameter, I ground ten and one half bushels of wheat to the hour, and the water used to run, it filled the buckets on the Overshot Wheel two third full.

Mr. Reynolds put the Wheel in with the understanding that if it did not grind as much as the Overshot with same head of water he was to take it out and charge nothing for its trouble.

I am satisfied that it will grind one third more to the hour than the Overshot Wheel.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Reynolds about six months and will guarantee that his Wheels will give more power than he claims for them. I therefore commend him to the public.

Signed, R. C. STEELE.
GREAT CROSSING, Scott Co. Ky.
December 18, 1859.

Messrs. Talbot & Underhill, Oswego, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in saying to you that the Water Wheel, (four feet in diameter double fluted) purchased of Mr. Samuel Reynolds, the inventor, is now in operation and is giving me most satisfactory results, fully up to what it was recommended to do.

My first trial with it was at a very low stage of water, only three and a half feet head. I gave full power, and it ran at 100 revolutions per minute, and with the gate 3/4 open, when the water rose so as to give me five feet head I have full for two runs of Burrs, doing full work, so that under the full head (six feet) I have a surplus of power.

I have run in backwater to the depth of four feet with no perceptible loss of power. This Wheel is put in place of a sixteen foot diameter Breast Wheel, and gives fully double the power with about the same amount of water that it did. I therefore take pleasure in paying you for the Wheel, and I now have a wheel that will last me 20, perhaps 50 years.

Signed, Very truly yours,
Jan. 25, 1860—d&wf&wm. W. H. McDONALD.

DAVIE & PETTIT,
No. 44 Fifth Street, between Jefferson & Green,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Real Estate Brokers and Negotiators,
AGENTS for the Sale and Purchase of Real Estate,
A. Notes, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, &c. Houses and Farms for Lease or Sale. Negroes for Sale or Hire. Help of all kinds procured on short notice.

Particular attention given to procuring situations for men out of employ.

THE ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB
OF FRANKFORT,
ANNOUNCE A
GRAND FANCY
CALICO BALL.

For Wednesday, Feb. 1st, 1860,
AT THE CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT.
E. H. TAYLOR, President.
JOHN MARSH BROWN, Secretary.
Jan. 27, 1860-4f.

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!!!
THE season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to become both troublesome and dangerous. DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DROPS is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of a pleasant and palatable syrup, and is suitable for children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

Sold wholesale and retail by DR. BULL, at his Depot on Fifth Street, north of Main; and by Druggists generally throughout the country.

For sale in Frankfort and vicinity by W. H. AVERILL, Druggist, Main Street, 2 doors from Post Office.
Oct. 27, 1859-6m.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
HAVING been frequently solicited to take small boys into my school, I have consented to take six or eight boys for the next session, which will commence the 1st Monday in February proximo. I have also room yet for several girls.

School-room at Mrs. MONTGOMERY'S, on High Street, (next door to the Governor's), where persons desirous of entering pupils will find me.

Jan. 21-1f. J. E. THARP.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RYAN, Principal.
The Twenty-third Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 23d of January, 1860.

Terms as usual.

For further information address the Principal.
January 18, 1860-2m.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
We have commenced receiving Fresh Baltimore Oysters, and will continue to receive them during the Oyster season.

WHOLE, half and quarter boxes Sardines; 4 dozen Fresh Oyster Oysters; 6 dozen Pickled and Spiced Oysters; In store and for sale by
Jan. 18, 1860. GRAY & TODD.

Sardines, Pickled and Spiced Oysters. 200
WHOLE, half and quarter boxes Sardines; 4 dozen Fresh Oyster Oysters; 6 dozen Pickled and Spiced Oysters; In

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1860.

Our thanks are due to the press of Louisville, Columbus and Cincinnati, for the civility extended to us by them during the recent excursion. Their efforts to make the time of all their visiting brethren pass agreeably were untiring, and the courtesy and good fellowship which marked their attentions added much to the pleasure of our visit to their respective cities. To the officers of the steamer Jacob Strader, of the Frankfort and Louisville, Covington and Lexington, and Little Miami Railroads, we also express our acknowledgments for their politeness and public spirit.

The Ball.—The Calico Ball to-morrow night will be the first affair of the kind ever had in Kentucky, and the novelty of the thing has so delighted our charming bells that they intend to turn out in full force. We never knew more enthusiasm to be exhibited than now pervades them all. They will be more dangerous to-morrow night in home costumes than in all the finery with which the manufacturers of France could supply them. Extensive preparations are being made, and it is confidently expected that the array of beauty and gallantry will be equal to any that has ever been assembled in this or any other State. We have an affection for calico, and cordially unite in the satisfaction which is expressed at the idea.

VALUATION OF MAINE.—The Bangor Whig says that the new State valuation will run up to about \$175,000,000—which is an increase of seventy-five per cent. in ten years. Very fair for a State generally considered among fast young men as a slow country to live in. Portland goes from seven to twenty-five millions. Bangor from \$3,000,000 to over \$6,000,000. Lewiston from \$580,000 to \$2,000,000. Cherryfield has gone up seventy per cent. Calais is about sixty per cent. in advance. The average is generally diffused, and all branches of industry share it. Some purely farming towns, Windham for instance, in Cumberland county, have more than doubled since 1850. One poor town in Washington county returns sheep at an average valuation of 55 cents. The Calais Advertiser asks if the assessors think to pull wool over the eyes of the State Committee at that rate?

Our Mississippi valley is destined to be come the garden of the world, but a dead weight on its population is the miasm which engenders bilious diseases all over it. Could an absolute antidote be found to the malaria which exhalate from its marshes, it is impossible to over estimate the consequences to our prosperity. We congratulate our fellow citizens and fellow sufferers around us, on the announcement, important as it is, that Dr. J. C. Ayer, the celebrated medical Chemist of the East, has discovered just such an antidote—his "Ayer's Cure," which is supplied at a price that can exclude no one from its benefits, and that is said to cure Fever and Ague and kindred diseases, to a moral certainty.—Family Visitor, Memphis.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.—The next State Fair.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, on the 23d day of February, 1860, for the purpose, among other business, of receiving from the several local Societies in the State, propositions for holding with them the Fifth Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

At this meeting, many public documents will be ready for distribution to members of the State Society, and also for delivery to officers of County or District Societies for distribution among their members.

L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

P. Vanbussum v Maloney, Henderson; affirmed.
M. D. Vanbussum v Same, Henderson; affirmed.
Ashley v Ashley, Henderson; reversed.
Gist v Churchill, Union eq. and cr. ct.; affirmed.
Shaffer's ad'r v Wilson's ex'r, Union eq. and cr. ct.; reversed.
Tyler v Kentucky Coal Co., Union eq. cr. ct.; reversed.
Frazier v Mayes et al, Graves; reversed.
Letton et ux v Young et ux, Bourbon; reversed.
Stewart et al v Clement, et al, Crittenden; affirmed.
Wilson v McCrae et al, Fulton; reversed.
Maltais v Shields, Kenton; reversed.
ORDERS.
Middlewood v Forman, Mason; petition for rehearing overruled.
Board v Helm, Breckinridge; time extended until 60th day of present term to file petition for rehearing.
Pearl v Chestnut, Laurel; same order.
Dale v Craig, Hart; affidavit filed and warning order.
Smith's ex'r v Philips, Warren;
Lyon v Pale's ex'r, Barren;
Beard v Beard, Barren;
Payne v Payne, Allen—were submitted on briefs.
Fowler v Cooper, Henderson; argued by Harlan for appellee and Dallam for appellant.

The peculiarities of the female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament, which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

Decision of the Court of Appeals.

(Reported expressly for the Commonwealth by JOHN M. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

From Kenton Circuit.

Shields purchased from one Phelps about nine acres in what is now the town of West Covington. In the year 1848, and after the purchase by Shields, the town of West Covington was incorporated by act of the Legislature. (See Acts, vol. 2, p. 270.) Shields refused to pay a tax regularly assessed by the authorities of the town, and brought his action against Matlas who coerced payment by levy upon personal property. Matlas justified as collector of tax for the town of West Covington. Upon this issue verdict was given for the plaintiff Shields, and the defendant has appealed.

Judge DEVAL delivered the opinion. It is questioned in this case whether the property was liable to taxation, by the municipal authorities, under the act of incorporation. The power of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to pass the incorporating act is undisputed. It has not been attempted to show that the local government was useless or oppressive, or that the boundaries of the town were unnecessarily extended for the purpose of bringing within its limits property that was not of a nature to be benefited by the local government. Nor is any inequality of taxation or hardship alleged. The plaintiff relied on his right to exemption from the tax.

The court, at the plaintiff's instance, instructed, that if the jury believed from the evidence that the property was used at the time of the tax as a farm and not for town purposes, they should find for the plaintiff. The counsel for the appellee insists that such instruction was proper, and that as part of the nine acres was devoted to the production of fruits and vegetables, it was, properly speaking, a farm and not "devoted to town purposes." Therefore it is contended that the Legislature had no power to subject such property to a town tax without the assent of the owners. In support of this view Cheany vs. Hooser, 9 B. Mon., 330, is cited.

That case, however, is not in point. On the contrary it is there expressly decided that when a town has been built and peopled, the Legislature has the power to incorporate without the assent of the citizens, and necessarily to prescribe and define the limits of the municipal jurisdiction. This power and discretion is only limited by the discrimination to be made between that may be with reasonable plausibility called a tax, for which the objects of the tax may be considered a compensation, and that taking of private property for public use without any compensation.—Exact equality cannot be attained in taxation, but there must be a palpable departure from equality or a palpable appropriation of the local tax to the benefit of others than the tax payers in order to limit the taxing power. Upon this principle it held, (15 B. Mon., 491,) that the act extending the limits of the city of Covington so as to include 167 acres belonging to Southgate was invalid. It was shown that the land in question was mostly appropriated to fields; that there were but few houses, and that the addition of the property was not necessary for the purposes of the city. The case was therefore properly considered as within the principle laid down in Cheany vs. Hooser.

But in Sharp's ex'r vs. Dunaway, 17 B. Mon., 223, it decided that 34 acres of land owned by Sharp had been annexed to the town of Hopkinsville; that Sharp and his family were the only persons resident thereon, and that the land was used solely for agricultural purposes. It was held, although the case of the City of Covington vs. Southgate, supra, was urged, that the act extending the boundaries was constitutional, and that the propriety of the boundaries was not a subject of judicial scrutiny, and that as the owners of the land derived nearly all the benefits of actual residents within the town, the case was not such a flagrant one as to authorize the conclusion at first blush, that the tax imposed was a taking of private property without compensation. Under the same act was the case of Stiles vs. Dana decided.

These cases decide, beyond doubt, the constitutional validity of the act incorporating the town of West Covington, and the consequent liability of all property within its limits to taxation for municipal purposes. Whether the land owned by the appellee is used for one purpose or another is immaterial.

None of the material facts in this case were controverted, and the question of the constitutional validity of the act of incorporation, and the assessment of the tax is a conclusion of law, and may be pronounced upon by the court in its instructions to the jury. This was decided in Sharp's ex'r vs. Dunaway, supra. Were it otherwise, the constitutionality of such legislative acts would be questions for juries.

The judgment of the Legislature can only be successfully assailed in such cases by showing a palpable violation of constitutional rights, as has been already observed. The actual condition of the town, with respect to territory, population and locality, constitute the facts which, if controverted, are to be found by the jury.

Upon the facts as presented in the record, the court below should have given the peremptory instructions asked by the appellant to find for him.

The judgment is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial and further proceedings in conformity with the principles of this opinion.

HOMER.—We have rarely ever seen a simple child story that more touched us than the following which we find in an exchange. "This is my home!" cried a little one, a treasured boy of four summers, as fresh and rosy, he came in from school at the close of a short winter's afternoon. "Indeed, little Willie," said the mother's visitors, "how is it? Suppose you go out on the sidewalk and try the next door, suppose you step into the entry throw off your little sack, as you have here, and proceed to the parlor—wouldn't that be your home?" "No, indeed," said Willie, "that wouldn't be it." "But tell me why not?" Willie had never thought of this. He paused for a moment, then directing his eyes to where his mother sat quietly sewing, he replied with an earnest gesture, "She lives here!"

A couple of wild girls have been arrested in C— for indulging in the amusement of breaking their neighbor's windows. They no doubt thought with Pope—"Tis woman's part to ease man of his pines."

Presentation to Capt. Z. M. Sherley.

During the return trip of the Jacob Strader, says the Louisville Journal, on Saturday evening it was intimated that the presence of all the guests was desired in the ladies' cabin. When that spacious saloon was crowded Mayor Crawford proposed to organize the meeting by the appointment of Lieut. Gov. Newman, of Tennessee, as Chairman, which was agreed to, and Col. James S. Wallace was designated as Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks by the Chair, J. R. Davis, Esq., of the Tennessee Assembly, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the generous courtesy and munificent hospitality extended to us by the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, deserve the most cordial acknowledgment from the Representatives of Tennessee and Kentucky, now its guests.

Resolved, That upon this neutral stream—the beautiful Ohio—the spectacle now presented of a meeting of people of different sovereign States, congregated to express their attachment to the common Union, is a cheering type of national perpetuity, and as long as the Allegheny, Cumberland, Mississippi, and other streams feed the Ohio, so long the States from whence they flow will strengthen and swell the rising tide of popular sentiment which first received its impulse at the city of Louisville.

Resolved, That we express to Capt. Dittman and the officers of this boat, as well as to the owners, our appreciation of the seam-like manner in which every thing is regulated and the high state of discipline manifested in every department.

Resolved, That the personal urbanity, kind attention, provident foresight, and brotherly care of Capt. Z. M. Sherley, the President of the Company, have been such as to merit our warmest thanks and place him first among mail boats. As the Jacob Strader is first among mail boats.

Dr. Richardson, of Tennessee, then called upon Captain Sherley and addressed him as follows: In behalf of the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, I have the pleasure this evening of returning you the sincere thanks of your fellow citizens for the kind attention which you have given us in the excursion to Cincinnati. From the moment we came aboard your beautiful steamer at Louisville until we landed at Cincinnati, we were the constant recipients of your kindness, and nothing was left undone to make our trip pleasant and agreeable.

We desire to express our appreciation of your attention and kindness to us, however, in some words more lasting than an ordinary tribute of words, and for that reason I am directed by your guests to present you some silver plate which has been procured for the occasion, with an inscription expressive of the sentiments of the donors. We trust you will ever remember, when looking on these beautiful presents, the friends whom you have so kindly served, the glorious objects of their visit to Ohio, their warm and sincere devotion to the Constitution, and their fervent prayers for the preservation of the Union. Take them, then, as the gifts, free gifts of your fellow-citizens, and hand them down to your children as a tribute of our respect for your kindness and of our esteem for you as a gentleman.

This gift consisted of a massive silver pitcher, salver, and two goblets, inscribed "Presented to Captain Z. M. Sherley by the Excursionists of the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, as a testimonial of his hospitality during the excursion, January 28, 1860."

Opposition Meeting in Owsley County.

At a meeting of the Opposition party of Owsley county, held at the Court House in the town of Booneville, on the 10th day of January, 1860, it being Quarterly Court day, Judge Samuel Chastain was called to the chair, and G. W. Dana was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman.—Messrs. W. M. Fulkerson, H. C. Hargus, E. B. Treadway, H. G. Bush, and John E. Minter, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee reported, through Mr. Fulkerson, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we again announce to the country, that we are as strongly attached to the Union as we were in the days of old statesmen, and with an eternal vow, we now repeat, that our only object is to secure this Government unimpaired, unchanged, and as our father's left it, and intended it to be, to our latest posterity.

Resolved, That looking to the sad and ominous signs and portents of the present times, we earnestly and devoutly call upon all the Union loving men, the patriots, the conservatives, and those who are disposed, and will not barter for the party preference, and those who will not bow and worship at the altar of party and power organizations, and to those who will turn their faces against these sad and ruinous practices, to join with us, and those who will without doubt, be decreed to throw in their lot with us, to save the Union, and the Government in despite of all other parties, or factions whose object is or may be to force upon an unwilling people mere abstractions or a "rule or ruin" policy.

Resolved, That as we are men after the olden times, and know that we are seeking to bring back the Government to its original purity, and endeavoring to put the people in the old land marks established by our forefathers, we desire to live up to this standard, and would tenaciously administer the Government accordingly, if we were in power. We deem it proper, and it duty enjoined upon us, to frown down and to rebuke both, publicly and privately, that dire spirit of sectionalism, and that deep seated hatred that is existing both North and South, against this wonderful and highly favored Confederacy; and we desire, if we can, to mark every agitator, who, by his acts, his words, or deeds impairs the ties of friendship that is existing amongst the people, weaken the bonds of this Government, and by that mark we desire that he be known so long as he may live.

Resolved, That the fearful times now above all other times, tell us to place in power (at the head of affairs) a patriotic, mild, no partisan President—not a partisan at all; but a firm, brave, noble, unflinching, unthought patriot, who idolizes his country, his Government, and his people, (not one class but the whole people) and who would suffer death rather than traffic in the glories of office, its emoluments, or its blessings.

Resolved, We must confess that the mad and incendiary attempts of a small number of persons, headed by JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry, is not indicative to us of the feelings of the people of the North; and we are gratified in noting the many Union meetings emanating from that direction, and since that mournful and ever to be regretted affair. In this particular we are reminded, and impressively so, of the "able of the old man and his son."

Resolved, That our distinguished fellow citizen, and fellow countryman, and friend, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN—we delight to call a statesman, patriot, brave, and know him above reproach. He is honest, and never deceived his people, his friends, or his enemies. Such is CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, and we believe the whole State will say of him upon his retirement from office "well done good and faithful servant."

Resolved, That the proposition to hold a Convention at Frankfort, on the 23d of February next, meets our entire approval, and that the following persons be appointed delegates to-wit: H. B. Hampton, Henry C. Hargus, E. Treadway, Judge Samuel Chastain, and all the citizens of the county who are disposed to co-operate with us, the Kentucky Messenger, Frankfort Commonwealth, and all papers in the State that are friendly to the principles of the Opposition party.

S. A. CHASTAIN, Chm'n.

G. W. DANIEL, Sec'y.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

This Directory will be published frequently during the session, and Senators and Representatives will oblige us by giving notice of any change of location:

SENATORS.

T. Porter, (Sp'kr.),
T. T. Alexander,
Wm. T. Anthony,
Landaff W. Andrews,
James R. Barwick,
Samuel H. Boles,
John B. Bruner,
Charles Chambers,
Benj. P. Cissell,
A. D. Cosby,
William S. Darnaby,
Alex. L. Davidson,
Samuel E. DeHaven,
George Denny,
John F. Fisk,
E. Gibson,
Mrs. J. C. G. Herndon,
Dr. Valandigham's,
R. B. Revill's,
Capital Hotel, No. 14.
H. Wingate's,
R. R. Bolling's,
Mrs. Major's,
Dr. Rodman's,
Capital Hotel, No. 25.
Thos. F. Marshall,
Wm. H. McBrayer,
James McKee,
Chas. D. Pennebaker,
John A. Prall,
William B. Reed,
Albert G. Rhea,
Henry M. Rust,
Cyrus H. Taylor,
Cyrus H. Wait,
E. D. Walker,
Clairborne J. Walton,
Walter C. Whitaker,
J. C. Wickliffe, Clerk, J. W. Batchelor's,
J. H. Johnson, Assistant Clerk, J. R. Watson's,
M. B. Chinn, Sergeant at Arms, at home,
Thos. Pearce, Doorkeeper, R. R. Revill's.

REPRESENTATIVES.

D. Meriwether, (Sp'kr.),
C. S. Abell,
Wm. B. Ayres,
R. M. Alexander,
Vene P. Armstrong,
Henry Bohannon,
Wm. Brown,
Richard A. Buckner,
Oscar H. Burbridge,
Joshua Burdett,
Harrison C. Burns,
Curtis F. Burnam,
Robert A. Burton, Jr.,
John G. Carlisle,
A. B. Chambers,
Thomas H. Clay,
Wm. W. Cleary,
Francis L. Cleveland,
Shelby Coffey, Jr.,
R. Virgil Colburn,
John W. Cook,
Milton J. Cook,
Joseph Croxton,
Wm. Day,
Henry B. Dobyns,
John Donan,
Daniel E. Downing,
Alexander Dunlap,
John Ellis,
Robert English,
George W. Ewing,
Eugene A. Faulconer,
John A. Finn,
William Fisher,
McDowell Fogle,
George L. Foman,
J. Wilson Foster,
Nat. Gaither, Jr.,
Robert H. Gale,
David C. Ganaway,
Samuel L. Geiger,
Abijah Gilbert,
Thomas L. Goheen,
John Goodloe,
F. Gow,
Lafayette Green,
John Griffin,
John H. Guddrell,
John O. Harrison,
John Haynes,
Joseph Hill,
Wm. H. Hinton,
Pleasant Hines,
George B. Hodge,
John B. Hunter,
J. D. Husbands,
William C. Ireland,
Richard T. Jacob,
Sylvester Johnson,
William Johnston,
Gabriel A. Lackey,
William D. Lammom,
James G. Leach,
Young A. Linn,
L. S. Luttrell,
James B. Lyne,
James Mann,
Edward Massey,
Hiram M. Mayo,
John G. McFarland,
Joseph H. D. McKee,
W. L. Neale,
Fielding Neil,
John T. Ratcliff,
Nicholas A. Rapier,
John M. Rice,
C. W. Richardson,
Fountain Kidwell,
John W. Ritter,
Sinclair Roberts,
John Rodman,
Samuel Salyers,
Ben. J. Shaver,
Joseph Shawhan,
U. C. Sherill,
Nelson Sledge,
Isaiah H. Smith,
H. H. Smith,
Alex. H. Sneed, Jr.,
A. B. Stivers,
Gobias Terry,
Joshua Tevis,
George M. Thomas,
Harrison Thompson,
H. S. Tye,
Daniel R. Walker,
Andrew P. White,
John W. White,
Nathaniel Wolfe,
John Word,
Clinton McClarty, Clerk, J. W. Batchelor's,
R. S. Robb, Assistant Clerk, Mrs. Major's,
W. N. Robb, Sergeant at Arms, Jas. Shannon's,
Anderson Gray, Door keeper, Mrs. Conery's.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. MARGARET V. COLEMAN, consort of Edward S. Coleman, died in the city of Frankfort, Ky., January 26th, 1860, aged 71 years and 8 months.

The deceased was the eldest daughter of Carter Blanton, late of Franklin county. After her marriage, she, with her husband, settled in South Frankfort, in the year 1807. At that period the ground upon which South Frankfort is now situated was a dense forest, there being but three log cabins in the place, except that in which she and her husband resided. Where they first settled they continued to reside, and lived happily together for more than fifty years.

In 1812 she embraced the Savior; was buried with him by baptism; arose to walk in newness of life, and immediately attached herself to the Baptist Church at the Forks of Elkhorn, (there being no church of the same faith and order in Frankfort at that time,) and from that period to her death, her walk has been that of a humble, firm, steadfast and devoted follower of the meek and lowly Savior, maintaining at all times an unwavering faith in the power and efficacy of the blood of the Redeemer to save from all sin.

The evening before her death the writer had the satisfaction to pay her a visit, and was privileged to learn from her own lips that she was perfectly resigned to the will of God. She was suffering much, and could only speak in broken accents. In answer to the enquiry whether she was willing to go, she responded promptly in the affirmative, and expressed a firm and full reliance alone upon her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ for salvation. Although her sufferings were such as to prevent a full expression of her feelings, her hopes, her desires, and her prospects, yet I learned a sufficiency to convince me that she was fully prepared for the change which awaited her. She desired that prayer should be offered in her behalf, when, on learning her wish, we humbly bowed around the sick bed and offered our petitions to Israel's God, beseeching him to regard her still in tenderness and mercy, and give unto her the brightest manifestations of His tenderness and love.

She is gone, she is at rest! And here we feel that we may adopt the language of Job in which he says, "Thou shalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season." She leaves an affectionate and aged husband, as well as several beloved children, together with many relations, acquaintances and friends to mourn her departure. May God in his infinite mercy grant that this bereavement may prove a blessing to her husband, and speedily bring him in humble submission to the feet of the Savior, and to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus.

"Through the gates in the city,
There are everlasting pleasures,
And the ransomed are coming;
There is rest at home."

G. W. G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, S.S.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, J. January Term, 1860.

ORDERED that all the delinquents in this County be directed to pay their arrears of Taxes on or before the third Monday in March next, and that the names of all delinquents who are in arrears at that time will be published in the newspapers in Frankfort. A copy attested.

Jan. 27—1860. A. H. REXNICK, C. C. C.

Bridgeport Female Institute.

This new and prosperous Institution, now in successful operation, will open its next Session on the First Monday of FEBRUARY, 1860. The Teachers, flattered by signal success in teaching heretofore, are determined not to be excelled by any rival Institution of a kindred character in this vicinity. Give us the pupils and we will clearly demonstrate that in each instance we give value received.

(From Va.) J. HENRY GARDNER, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

Miss LUCY H. BALDWIN, from Ohio, and for the last three years Teacher in Mrs. Tevis' School, Shelbyville, Preceptress. [Bridgeport, Ky., Jan. 31, 1860.]

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and pure, bond and free, all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same word of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine, which is surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Muscles, &c., it has no equal. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livestock Men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean. Buy at once.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 14, 1860.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The REV. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddah. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address, REV. WM. COSGROVE, 230 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1860—3a.

I. O. O. F.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., Meets at their Hall, on St. Clair Street, over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, in the Third Story, every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock. Transient members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. Entrance to the Hall, one door below Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 2, 1859—4s.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Hiram Lodge, No. 4, meets on the Second and Fourth Monday Evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in their Lodge room in the Third Story over Page, Gaines & Page's Grocery Store, adjoining the Commonwealth Office, on Saint Clair Street.

Members of the Legislature who are Masons, and other visiting Brethren, are cordially invited to attend the meetings. By order of the Lodge.

Dec. 2, 1859—4s.

LUMBER YARD.

We have again established a Lumber Yard in Frankfort, on the lot at the intersection of Washington and Main Streets, where will be kept, at all times, a full assortment of Poplar, Oak, Ash and Walnut Lumber, which will be sold upon reasonable terms for Cash.

Dec. 2, 1859.

J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

WILLIAM H. GRAY. JAMES M. TODD.

GRAY & TODD,

DEALERS IN

FINE GROCERIES,

PURE OLD WHISKY,

BRANDIES, WINE, &c., &c.,

Cigars, Tobacco, Preserves,

FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES,

&c., &c.,

MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.

Jan. 18, 1860.

"Wines, Cordials, &c."

10 BASKETS Champagne Wine;
20 Boxes Claret Wine;
10 dozen Bottles Madeira Wine;
10 dozen Bottles Pale and Brown Sherry Wine;
4 dozen Bottles Old Port Wine;
4 dozen Bottles Sweet Malaga Wine;
4 dozen Bottles Jamaica Rum;
Fine Brandy and Whisky in Bottles;
3 dozen French Cordials;
2 dozen Maraschino;
2 dozen Curacao;
5 dozen Blackberry Cordial;
10 dozen Superior Lemon Syrup for sale by GRAY & TODD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

25 BAGS of Buckwheat Flour, just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

January 18, 1860.

HOMMONY! HOMMONY!!

2 BARRELS of Splendid Hommony, just received and for sale by GRAY & TODD.

January 18, 1860.

SUNDRIES.

WE have in store and for sale—
Fruits, in jars and boxes;
Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes;
Dates, Figs, &c.;
Almonds, English Walnuts, Filberts;
Pecans, Cream Nuts, &c.;
1 barrel Fresh Cocoanuts;
Fresh Pine Apples, Fresh Strawberries;
Fresh Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Canton Ginger;
Preserves of various kinds;
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, &c.;
Red Currant Jelly, Fresh and Pickled Lobsters;
Chow Chow, Brandy Fruits, &c., &c. GRAY & TODD.

Children's Cabs, Gigs, &c.

9 FINE Substantial Cabs for Children;
5 Fine Substantial Gigs with Springs;
1 Fine Willow Eggless;
5 Fine Toy Wagons;
12 Fine Wheelbarrows; just received and for sale by GRAY

